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WHOSE SERVICE IS PERFECT FREEDOM

By C. H. DOUGLAS

VI. THE MARK OF THE BEAST.

"For years Fascist propaganda has offered Fascism as a safeguard against Communism, and Communism has exposed Fascism as its arch foe and antithesis. In fact, the world has never seen two supposedly hostile economic and social systems more alike in essentials, both of practice and ideology, than National Socialism and Communism. . .

Whoever tries to arrive at a fair and well balanced opinion of the Hitler system must keep in mind especially this: There is no legal limit to government or party interference in the routine life of business any more than there is a Habeas Corpus Act for the protection of civil liberties. This kind of totalitarianism, every day and everywhere, goes far beyond the written regulations."

—"Foreign Affairs," July, 1937.

There is a Russian proverb to the effect that even God Himself cannot contend with a fool. It is in this sense, I think that Mr. Chamberlain must have been speaking when he said that one man, Hitler, and one man alone was responsible for this war.

In any other sense the statement is so nearly equivalent to the nonsense about "hang the Kaiser" which was to be the main objective of the last war to make the world safe for democracy, that a little elaboration of it seems essential. Possibly, as he is no doubt very busy, Mr. Chamberlain will permit me to assist him with this matter.

The responsibility for the present war rests, of course, primarily with the same influences which caused and prepared the last war, and those influences are most effective through finance. They are, however, wholly concerned to centralise and capture world Power and have been actively engaged in opposing monetary reform and increasing the power of bureaucracy, for probably hundreds of years—in England, certainly since the triumph of Cromwell.

The real objectives of the last war were the Bolshevik

Revolution in Russia, the League of Nations, and the financial subjugation of Great Britain.

The League of Nations as contemplated postulates "the undermining of the sovereignty of our respective nations." (Speech by Professor Arnold Toynbee, Secretary of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, at Copenhagen in 1931). The underlying meaning of this is so important that a little space is necessary to deal with it.

In the first place, the ostensible reason for the League of Nations is the abolition of force as a means of settling disputes. But it is essential to notice that the advocates of the abolition of the use of force by nations assume that *the exercise of force by institutions upon individuals is natural, lawful and ought to be extended.* That is to say, there is no suggestion that the sovereignty of a government over its citizens should be decreased. If one nation has a grievance against another nation, that is a matter to be settled by negotiation, as between equals. But if a tax, or any other decree national or local is imposed upon an individual, it is imposed and paid (if it is paid) under the threat of overwhelming force.

The "undermining of national sovereignty" of which Professor Toynbee is so proud, means simply that omnipotent institutions (which are operated by officials) are removed further from the control of individuals as such, until, for him, their decrees, however harsh and oppressive, leave no possibility of appeal. Soviet Russia appears to be a working model of the general objective in view. In Russia, the Central Committee of the Communist Party which rules Russia, consists (or recently consisted) of 59 members, 56 of whom are Jews and the remaining three (of whom Stalin is one) are married to Jewesses. The alternative to the acceptance of its decree is "liquidation."

Bearing these considerations in mind, we can now get back to Germany, Hitler and the responsibility for war.

The outstanding event of the post-war period in Germany was the ruin of the mark by fantastic inflation. As a result of this, the middle class, deprived of its savings and its small business, was wiped out, and came under the undisputed control of Jews whose international connections gave them access to dollars or pounds. For twelve years the Jews batted on the German population, employing, where it suited them, the dispossessed owners on starvation terms. It is out of this period that the hatred of the Jew in Germany has grown.

It is clear that, from the German point of view there

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could be no remedy for this situation except force. At the same time, the "American" financial interests, ably assisted by the Bank of England, decided that a "strong (highly centralised) Germany" was in their interest. It should be observed that the failure of the League of Nations was already evident.

Hitler, no doubt marked as a successful demagogue, was put into touch with Thyssen and other powerful industrialists, financed by or through them, and by a sequence which has been described at length in such books as "I Knew Hitler" (K. H. Ludecks) came to a position of concentrated administrative power.

I am doubtful to what extent it was in the first place contemplated that this power should grow.

It may be recalled that, on the resignation of Hindenburg in favour of Hitler, Dr. Schacht, the American-trained President of the Reichsbank, said "For three months we shall have to do what Hitler tells us. After that he will have to do what we tell him." It did not quite work out quite that way.

Amongst those at the apex of the pyramid of administrative power which was the inevitable result of a policy directed purely towards war, there was an appreciation of the fact that whoever controlled Germany could impose its own terms on German Banks, i.e., it was "control" which was important. Dr. Schacht was dismissed, and Gold Standard banking received a severe shock.

From the moment of Schacht's dismissal, war became the primary objective of the international financier. In the words of Clausewitz "War is the pursuit of Policy by other means." The Gold Standard and the Credit-Loan and Debt system had to be restored, in order that "control" might be restored to the international financier. Hitler had served his purpose in turning Germany into a modified copy of Russian Communism, more correctly described as the Police State. He could now be punished for his attacks on the Jews and his monetary heterodoxy.

The military forces of Great Britain and France could be made to do the dirty work and in so doing prepare the way by such measures as the Emergency Powers Act for their further conversion to the Police State envisaged by the designers of the League.

Even if a paranoiac of the Hitler type could not be trusted to plunge a Continent into war at the first check to his inflated egotism, it is obvious that his hand could be forced, as I have no doubt it was forced. Any man who allows himself to be put in ostensible control of powers greater than himself is the servant of the powers that put him there, not their master. Kaiser Wilhelm II was forced into war just as Hitler was forced into war.

It is, therefore, I think quite possible to state the *real* as distinct from the proximate objectives of the *present* war.

They are:

(1) The establishment of the International Police State on the Russian model, beginning with Great Britain. "Can we finally rid Europe of barriers of caste and creed and prejudice? . . . our new civilisation must be built through a world at war. But our new civilisation will be built just the same."—(Mr. Anthony Eden, Broadcast to America, 11th September, 1939).

This contemplates the complete abolition of civil rights.

(2) The restoration of the Gold Standard and the Debt System.

(3) The elimination of Great Britain in the cultural sense, and the substitution of Jewish-American ideals.

(4) The establishment of the Zionist State in Palestine as a geographical centre of World Control, with New York as the centre of World Financial Control.

C.S. Douglas

Copies of this article are available in circular form. Price 2d. each, from K.R.P. Publications Ltd., 12, Lord St. Liverpool, 2.

IMBOSSABLE?

The trouble about words is that they so often split the realities into artificially contrasted halves. Consider the German people! They exhibit to a marked extent a phenomenon which one may call *Bossociety*, consisting of equal parts of *Bossiness* and *Bossability*. They enjoy both bossing and being bossed to an abnormal extent. Hence the general *smellaballoo!*

Unfortunately, we have a lot in common with the German people—particularly in this respect. Look at all the people who are just revelling in this war because it allows them to exercise their instinct for *Bossociety*.

You know what comes to light when you turn over a large stone or a log of wood . . . well!

What we need is to develop the quality of *Unbossability*—not *Bossiness*. An *imbossable* people could never be involved in war. Their Government

would not dare even to suggest such a thing.

An *imbossable* people could not be subjected to any tyranny, neither would they want in the least to boss others.

There is no hope for ordinary people in revolutions, which merely change one set of bosses for another. If we were only a bit more *imbossable* we could invite Hitler over here to rule us. It would be an amusing experiment, and very good for him, no doubt.

Our history shows that if any people has a chance of doing this, we have.

C. G. D.

BUSMEN'S SANCTIONS

One reader of *The Daily Telegraph* recounted his experiences while travelling by bus in a black-out.

"The conductor," he said, "mistook a 2s. piece given him for a penny. After a search he found the florin

among his coppers, but he also looked through his silver and found that two farthings had been passed off as sixpences.

"He immediately stopped the 'bus and refused to go on until the passengers concerned made restitution. Getting no redress, both conductor and driver left the 'bus until the last passenger left it 20 minutes later."

NEW STYLE FISHING

Destruction of food continues even in wartime, though perhaps less subtly:

Some of the German merchant ships which took refuge in Spanish ports found it necessary to throw their perishable cargoes overboard.

One of the 54 German ships sheltering in the port of Vigo, jettisoned 500 tons of bananas. Spanish fishing boats returned to port with fine catches of bananas.

NEWS AND VIEWS

RUSSIA INVADES POLAND.

"The Social Crediter" Forecast Correct.

Russian troops, mobilisation of which had been proceeding since early September, on Sunday invaded the whole of the Polish frontier. The Polish army appears to have collapsed.

The U.S.S.R. had previously concluded an armistice with Japan in the warfare in Mongolia which has been in progress for some time past, although small attention has been paid to it by the press of this country.

It will be remembered that this is the turn of events forecast by H.E. in his article in *The Social Crediter* of September 16.

In the period after the conclusion of the Russian-German pact *Pravda* of the Soviet Press, which is, of course, under official control, declared:

"The pact reduces the possibility of a spread of hostilities and diminishes the danger of a world war."

A later article in the *Pravda* alleged ill-treatment and oppression of Russian minorities in Poland—the traditional excuse for those about to "step in" to acquire control of the territory concerned.

Then on September 17th the Russian aims were stated as follows:

"The Polish-German war has revealed the rottenness of the Polish State and its Government.

During 10 days of the war Poland lost all her industrial districts and cultural centres.

Warsaw, as the capital, no longer exists; and the Polish Government has broken up and no longer shows any sign of life.

This means that the Polish State and its Government actually no longer exist. In consequence, agreements signed between the Soviet Union and Poland have become invalid.

Abandoned and deprived of leadership, Poland has become a convenient field for accidental and unexpected threats against the U.S.S.R.

Therefore, although up to the present neutral, the Soviet Government can no longer face such facts neutrally.

In addition, the Soviet Government cannot consider with indifference the

fate of their blood relatives—the Ukrainians and White Russians living on Polish territory, left to their own fate without any protection.

In such circumstances the Soviet Government has directed the high command of the Red Army to take under its protection the life and property of the population of Western Ukraine and Western White Russia.

Simultaneously the Soviet Government intends to take all measures to free the Polish people from the war into which they have been dragged by their misguided leaders, and give them an opportunity of beginning a peaceful life."

A Note handed later to the Ambassadors and Ministers of all States maintaining diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union read:

In transmitting to you the enclosed copy of the Soviet Government's Note of September 17 to the Polish Ambassador, I have the honour, on the instructions of my Government, to inform you that the U.S.S.R. will pursue a policy of neutrality in her relations with your country."

The eastern portion of Poland, over which Russia is now extending, contains a very high percentage of Jews.

In peace time the strength of the Soviet Army has been reckoned at 2 millions of men, but recent measures of mobilisation on the Western Front are believed to have brought it up to 4 millions.

But the recent "purges" of the Russian Army have removed the majority of the competent and experienced officers in command.

The German Army, on the other hands is efficiently officered.

Leon Trotsky, in an article in the *Daily Express*, points out that the pact between Germany and Russia appears to be of a military nature with division of duties: Hitler doing the fighting, Stalin acting as business manager.

The question that affects us as individuals is—"What next?"

New York Attitude

"This virtual alliance of Germany and Russia, at least for temporary ends, will certainly not work altogether against the democracies," wrote the *New York*

Times on Monday, commenting on the Soviet invasion of Poland.

"As Germany and Russia draw closer together," it adds, "as buffer states shrink or disappear, distrust between the two Governments must grow."

The *New York Herald-Tribune* comments:—

"With the release of the Red Army upon the West, any hope of re-establishing in essence the pre-Hitlerian world must vanish . . .

"Faced with possibilities like these, can any sane American simply shrug his shoulders and say that under no conceivable circumstances will days to come bring any threat to our national interests, which we ought to meet by force!"

CONTROL OF NEW ISSUES

The Capital Issues Committee has been given the function of controlling fresh issues of capital: it will advise the Treasury upon all applications for permission to raise new funds. With minor exceptions no fresh issue of capital of whatever nature may be made at present without application to the Committee. To make any issue without the assent of the Treasury is a statutory offence; and the offender will be liable to legal process.

Issues for undertakings carried on in Great Britain or the Empire will be allowed if it can be shown they are in the national interest.

ANOTHER RUMOUR

"During one of the air-raids over Warsaw a German aeroplane dropped large packets of Polish banknotes. The authorities warned people against touching such 'gifts from heaven' as they might prove dangerous.

It was recalled that in the last war the Austrians dropped quantities of Italian banknotes in an attempt to depreciate the Italian currency."

—*The Star*, Sept. 11, 1939.

THEY SAY:

In a shop in Reading a woman complained that she had been late to work because of the air-raid warning:

Her friend replied: "Oh, I didn't get dressed. I thought I'd be more easy to 'andle with me wounds in me nightgown."

A CIVILIAN IN WAR

At the outbreak of the Great War Marie Curie, the discoverer of radium, was living in Paris. Her husband, Pierre Curie had been killed in an accident some years before; her own people, the highly gifted family of Sklodowski were domiciled at Warsaw; and her young daughters Irene and Eve Curie were staying with an aunt in Brittany.

Marie Curie to her daughters (*August 1st, 1914*):

"Dear Irene, dear Eve: things seem to be taking a bad turn. We are awaiting the mobilisation every minute. I do not know whether I can join you. Be calm and courageous . . . you and I, Irene, will try and make ourselves useful." and a few days later (*August 6th*):

"My dear Irene: The Germans are invading Belgium . . . Poland is occupied by the Germans. What will be left of it after their invasion? I have no news of my people."

Marie Curie is alone. She calmly considers the situation. She does not want to rush out of town. She does not want to close down her newly-built Radium-institute, ('If I remain in the Institute', she tries to persuade herself, 'the Germans will not dare to destroy it') and she also discards the easy solution of 'joining up'. She knows that in peace as in war she first of all wants to remain herself. Only so can she be of real help to her country:

"Having checked up on the organisation of the Health Service she discovers a gap which the authorities do not seem to have heeded, but which to her appears fatal. Except for a few large hospitals behind the front line none were equipped with X-ray installations.

"In a few hours Marie makes a list of the apparatus to be found in the university, her own included and she pays a visit to all the available constructors. All X-ray material that can be utilized is assembled and then distributed among the hospitals in the region round Paris. Manipulators are recruited from among professors, engineers and scientists."

But how can the alarmingly increasing number of wounded that is brought to the stations as yet without

X-ray installation be quickly aided? Marie Curie thinks of a solution. She creates the first 'radiological car':

"In an ordinary car she instals a Roentgen apparatus and a dynamo which, activated by the motor of the car furnishes the necessary current."

This ambulant X-ray station goes from hospital to hospital from August, 1914, and performs the examination of all the wounded that are brought to Paris from the Battle of the Marne.

Rich society women offer her their limousines ('You will get them back after the war' she assures them 'if I have not used them up completely') and she equips them in a small laboratory without caring the least about the more or less concealed hostility of the officials. The timid little woman has suddenly turned into an authoritative and exacting person. She is for ever pestering indolent bureaucrats, constantly demanding passports, permits and visas. They make difficulties, brandishing at her their rules and regulations ('We cannot have all this nonsense from civilians') but Marie insists, cajoles and gets her way.

On the arrival at a hospital Madame Curie quickly selects a suitable ward which she in half an hour transforms into an X-ray room. Then begins the procession of the wounded . . . hours pass, sometimes days, as long as there are any patients left Marie Curie remains in the darkened room.

Before she leaves a hospital she examines the possibility for installing a permanent X-ray apparatus. She leaves no stone unturned until she has procured an apparatus, and then she returns to instal it, accompanied by a manipulator discovered no one knows where and instructed no one knows how. Then she leaves the hospital for good; henceforth it can do without her.

Besides her twenty cars, she furnished 200 hospitals with X-ray rooms; the number of wounded examined by these 220 X-ray stations created by her personally passed the million.

After the war Madame Curie was asked to write her war experiences and she published a small and very impersonal work entitled 'Radiology and War' which is prefaced by the following remarks:

"Until the outbreak of war

X-rays found only a very limited application. But then there immediately appeared an ardent desire to make the fullest use of the X-rays. That which had appeared difficult became easy, problems found an almost instantaneous solution. The material, the personnel was multiplied as if by enchantment, those who were ignorant learned, those who were indifferent became serious."

Marie Curie did not find it necessary to adopt a special costume to carry out her work during the war. Her worn civilian clothes were enlivened only by a Red Cross band negligently pinned to the sleeve of her blouse. Eve Curie finishes her chapter on her mother's war experiences in the following words:

"Many 'ladies' received decorations and rosettes. My mother received nothing . . . and in spite of the rather exceptional services she rendered no-one thought of pinning a small soldier's cross on the gown of Madame Curie."

But then, you see, Madame Curie contributed to the victory of her country in a purely civilian fashion, she had no post, no uniform, no 'power', she broke through the rules and regulations and the red tape, instead of taking orders from all the thousand and one little officials who beset her path.

"Madame Curie", by Eve Curie; 310 pp. Gallimard, Paris, 1938.

UNBIASSED NEWS

"Great publicity was given throughout the world in 1935 to a decision in the Swiss Courts that the documents known as "The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion" were a forgery.

Even in remote New Zealand numerous newspapers published long articles on what they termed an "Historic Forgery", an address was given over the radio system proclaiming that the Protocols had been shown to be baseless.

The Protocols verdict given on May 14th, 1935, was revised by the Berne Court of Appeal on November 1st last (and was not reported) when the decision went one way it was news for all the world to hear; when it went the other way, it ceased to be news at all."

—"Examiner", *New Zealand*.

Mrs. PALMER'S PAGE:

"IN ASSOCIATION..."

Within a few hours everything was changed.

The vital essence of the change was this. The policy of the people and the policy of the government became more clearly identical than for over twenty years. That policy is: To fight Hitler and to win, because Hitler is the incarnation of false ideas concerning the State. The English people have determined to fight those who hold the idea that "the State is all", and the administration is undeviatingly directed to the same end.

Given this unusual identity of purpose what was accomplished in little less than a week was simply amazing.

There is no need to remind readers what has been done. It must be all too vividly present in their memories.

This common aim generates emotions of a very powerful kind. How powerful we realise in the common experience of worry, discomfort and mental suffering, borne patiently.

And how do social crediters act in this emergency? There is no escaping the answer. We are members of a group that has decided by overwhelming majority on a common policy, the overthrow of Hitler as the embodiment of dictatorship. Then we have either to help wholeheartedly, or stand completely aside.

This is the question for each of us to answer individually, and it is very difficult to pass on any personal advice.

This is all that can properly be said. The war must, if possible, be fought in such a way that when victory comes our social credit will be increased. If it is diminished the result, whatever it may be, will be not merely a set-back for democracy but a defeat for democracy.

It is, then, the part of every social creditor to act in such a way that the social credit of the nation will be strengthened by means of his actions.

In the words of the article "How Far Shall I Go?" in *The Social Creditor* of September 9th:

"If Britain wage this war undeviatingly, incorruptibly and with all her strength and courage, a right order of society will be nearer."

Find your work and stick to it, not forgetting what you have learned of social credit during the last few years.

I hope that as time passes I shall

be able to make these things clearer by means of concrete instances, and it is for that reason that I shall welcome letters from you with accounts of your personal experiences. This is the first (and we hope the last) time a great war has been fought in which a large number of social crediters will inevitably play a part—from Canada, Australia and New Zealand as well as from this country—and we shall all have much to learn and experience.

We must try to be clear-headed. It is useless to discuss whether we ought to be at war or not. Such argument is meaningless at the present stage, and simply wears away the nerves; the facts must be accepted.

But we must be aware of the danger of thinking that war (which is a wrong means) will, in itself, produce the right ends, a country nearer to social credit. War will not do this; but the power in association of each one of us to keep to what we believe is our right course, will lead to the desired result. It is a matter of firmness of character as Douglas has explained—loyalty to one

another, loyalty to the end in view, and the assumption of personal responsibility for the desired result.

How far you will be able to make these things known to the people among whom you work depends on circumstances, but even more on yourself. Example cuts more ice than precept.

I have found a few newspaper sidelights that need comment:—

"My suburban neighbour and myself exchanged a few words. A little more of this strain and we may introduce ourselves to each other. This is only one of those things being achieved by the war. Miracles of fraternisation, gradual or even instant, are happening."

"How we would have liked in near, yet by-gone days, to have offered to help the woman struggling with a heavy suit case and two helpless children. Now we seize the bag without ado."

"The number of crimes reported to Scotland Yard during the last five days has been so small that almost the whole of the C.I.D., has been able to take part in the round-up of suspects." [spies].

It is not the war that has caused this warmth of good fellowship. But such emotions arise when people work in association to get what they want.

Such wonderful power will be released in even greater strength one day, when the people's policy shall be in harmony with the administration as now; but for some constructive purpose not yet revealed to us.

When I look back at what I wrote on May 6th of this year there is one sentence I should wish to alter. I wrote that if war came there might be little personal happiness left for those of us who survived.

It would have been nearer the truth to write "there may be little personal comfort and pleasure."

Happiness is an elusive thing, as all of us learn. It cannot exist where the subconscious is out of harmony with the conscious.

A friend wrote to me a day or two ago:—

"It is difficult to be a good social creditor, but then social credit does
(continued on page 12)

RENDEZ-VOUS :

For the present no meetings will be held at 4, Mecklenburgh Street. After a time an occasional Rendez-Vous may be arranged for social crediters and their friends in the neighbourhood of Charing Cross.

Will all who may be able to reach this district please write to my private address giving the day and approximate hour which would be most convenient. Saturday or Sunday afternoon seems indicated during the winter months.

I should be so pleased if you would write to me. It will give me the greatest pleasure to correspond with all my friends, and, indeed, with any reader of this paper. I shall never consider that too much time can be given to this happy task, provided that in association we build up our strength.

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THE SOCIAL CREDITER

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Questions for "The Times"

The remarkable article by H.E. published last week was in type ten days before it appeared. Its actual publication antedated by one day the 'dramatic' and 'surprising' collapse of the Polish Government and the invasion of Poland by Stalin's Red Army.

These events were the first of an orderly and explicit prediction. Readers would do well to give close and detailed study to articles which Major Douglas is contributing at intervals and to predictions which events have so swiftly fulfilled.

"The Times" two days later claimed to have 'known all the time' (as quite meek and mild little children say) that the question was not "whether Stalin would invade Poland, but when"; and, resuming something of its former manner, proceeded to thunder a little on the theme of Hitlerism.

We hope Mr. Churchill was not too engrossed with the complaints of his evacuees concerning his provision for their comfort to at least read the article, even if he looks elsewhere for valid inducements to change his opinions. Unmasked by reverberation, the newspaper made some interesting admissions.

"Only those can be disappointed who clung to the ingenuous belief that Russia was to be distinguished from her Nazi neighbour, despite the identity of their institutions and political idiom, by the principles and purposes behind her foreign policy."

Interesting also, as a suggestion if not as an admission, is the idea that if the anti-Comintern pact has been broken-up, so perhaps has the Comintern. Things are not what they seem; but if they are not that, what are they?

"We look out", says *The Times*, "upon a world that now has fewer disguises." It is less certain that "across the world the line between

civilisation and the jungle is drawn": civilisation and jungle, yes; but what separates them is, unfortunately, not yet a line. "The war will end with the extinction of Hitlerism, and with that only."

But, having extended Hitlerism to embrace Stalin, how far is *The Times* prepared to pursue its inclusiveness?

If, for example, in his anxiety to be in even a changing fashion, Mussolini should deem it political realism to declare himself a democrat and Italy one of the "democracies"—would the Duce then cease to be an addict of Hitlerism? If Mr. Roosevelt, concerned lest the vast resolution of *The Times* should really prevail, framed his abandonment of 'neutrality' in favour of Russia, would he then join the Totalitarians and become an exponent of 'Hitlerism'? What is Hitlerism—if it is not, what readers of *The Times* have been mildly suggesting in its columns, the growth of power without responsibility? They have even discovered it in England!

And whatever is between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Stalin, it is not a line: what is there to choose between the former's 'brain-trust' and the Russian administration—in point of "the identity of their institutions and political idiom?"

LORD CAMROSE

Lord Camrose, proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph*, has been appointed to assist the Minister of Information in his duties.

Request for correction of the *Daily Telegraph's* description of Mr. Aberhart as a "Socialist Credit Premier" was met with the statement that the Editor "desires to say that the mistake . . . was a printer's error, and as the title is so

well known the Editor does not think it worth while going back on the matter."

Social credit makes accuracy "worth while."

CANADA

Increase in Taxes

By the Canadian War Budget of £130,000,000 was approved in the House of Commons recently, income-tax is to be increased by a 20 per cent. surtax. There will be a corporation tax of from 15 to 20 per cent., and an excess profits tax of from 10 to 60 per cent. on all businesses, based on the capital employed.

Taxes are increased on beers, wines and spirits, tobacco, tea and coffee.

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, announced that a War Supply Board would be established at once to deal with all purchases.

There would be no General Election, he said, until after the next regular session of Parliament in January.

Exchange Control Board

Colonel Ralston, Minister of Finance, has announced the creation of a Foreign Exchange Control Board, the personnel of which is Mr. Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada; Mr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance; Mr. Hugh Scully, Commissioner of Customs; Mr. L. D. Wilgress, of the Department of Trade and Commerce; and Mr. Norman Robertson, of the Department of External Affairs. The Bank of Canada will act as technical adviser and also as banker and agent in dealing with foreign exchange.

The Board is endowed with the widest powers for all dealings in foreign exchange, and is also authorized to license exports and imports, including money and securities. The chartered banks and the Post Office are required to act as agents in carrying out the regulations of the Board about exchange transactions for which the Board will announce rates at intervals. The Customs Department will issue licences for exports and imports, but so far no list of prohibited imports has been issued. Special provision has been made not to impede small transactions by the general public or to cause interference with the tourist trade.

A CIVIL SERVICE OF POLICY

By JOHN MITCHELL

"It will not be lost."

Major Douglas's own opinion of the work of the United Ratepayers' Advisory Association, expressed within a few hours of the outbreak of War, will be prominently in the mind of every reader of this article.

The article was commissioned some weeks ago, in preparation for an issue of "The Social Crediter", which is still to appear, commemorating the 'coming of age' of our movement. The decision to publish the article now has been taken in order that Mr. Mitchell's assessment of the results secured by U.R.A.A., an assessment made before war was declared, as well as his masterly analysis of the motives inspiring each step of the advance, should stand in as close a relation to the facts of the campaign as circumstances permit.

"It will not be lost". What will not be lost should be grasped as an intelligible whole. Mr. Mitchell's commentary makes it that. There has been no revision of the article, and readers may see for themselves how little essential revision is called for. The fact may both encourage and instruct.

The last two sentences are, we believe, prophetic as well as right: "As the prestige of this civil service for policy grows so will its power to awaken the public multiply. Its success will depend upon its ability to keep just ahead of the public in a line with their desires—but not too far ahead."

It is probably true to say that ever since people have associated in any form whatever to get what they want they have quite naturally DEMANDED RESULTS. That the great mass of people at any rate in doing so have been conscious that they were thus exercising a fundamental principle governing effective association is, of course, not true.

The factors which have acted as a brake in restraining them in the extent of their demands have been (a) a sense of powerlessness in face of opposition social forces, (b) an acceptance of an artificial limitation on the results that were possible, due to ignorance.

The "how are you going to do it?" question which is met with when people are invited to demand something not yet experienced is generally only a manifestation of doubt which would have been more accurately represented by the question "Can it be done?" It is natural for people to think in terms of results—kinds of results; and not in terms of methods for achieving results. The intellectual qualities needed for an assessment of methods of doing a particular thing are very considerably superior to those that are required for an assessment of whether that thing can be done.

Major Douglas has pointed out that "consciousness and policy are nearly, if not quite, complementary terms." The common policy (in general terms) of all associations of people is: the exercise of power to obtain results. The potency of policy is in direct proportion to the consciousness of power possessed and the consciousness of the feasibility of results desired. An unsocial policy can be imposed on an association at the expense of the real policy to the extent that this consciousness does not exist.

Masses of people have to be imbued with a consciousness of power and a consciousness that certain results are obtainable. An increase of social credit necessitates this being done, and necessitates that someone should do it.

It has been said that social crediters have a *technical* contribution to make to society, and this is true; but the technical contribution they have to make is in regard to this question of policy—the regeneration of a community's policy. What, in short, is needed is a civil service for policy.

Since it is the community's policy with which this civil service has to deal, quite obviously it is to factors relevant to the expansion of the community's consciousness in regard to policy that attention has to be turned.

In the year 1936 there existed a considerable body of social crediters possessed of a sound knowledge of the principles governing effective association. They were not, however, aware of the real circumstances appertaining to the community's state of consciousness in matters of policy, and the application of the principles of association can only be based on this knowledge. It was appropriate, therefore, that social crediters should have been brought more closely into touch with reality by the answer given by Major Douglas to a question asked him at a meeting at Westminster in March, 1936, when he was giving an address entitled "Approach to Reality."

The question was: "Would Major Douglas outline a practical plan to bring home to people a sense of their power?"

And the answer:

"When a poacher gets a young whippet he always takes it out where there is a lot of easily-caught game,

which he lets it catch. This gives it confidence.

"That indicates a way to give people a sense of their power. First encourage people to try small things. Don't necessarily tackle the financial system straight away—tackle the local district council because there is a hole in the road and make them put it right. When you have got a number of people to see they can get a hole in the road put right, they can set out to get a new road, and so on. The principle is to try it on the dog!"

It was not until the end of that year that practical steps were taken to bring the Movement into line with these realities, when under direction from Mr. Hewlett Edwards, social crediters started to dig in on this ground; and then nearly nine months passed before practical results achieved through the action of the public became evident.

During the period September, October and November, 1937, twenty-eight local objectives of pressure action by the electorate were reported on by the Social Credit Secretariat. All of these arose from spontaneous action by the public. There were, undoubtedly, many more such minor local objectives for which pressure was being exerted during the period, but which were not reported to the Secretariat. These spontaneous local actions have been going on, of course, for many years and are still going on. They were the "easily caught game" suitable for the training of "young whippet" democrats.

It is not known how many of these twenty-eight actions were subject to the intervention of social crediters, but six of those that were directly influenced by social crediters during these three months were won. Four of them were minor and two were major local

objectives.

The major local objectives were:

(1) A mass demand organised to prevent the unnecessary expenditure of ratepayers' money on new offices for the Water Commissioners in Belfast; twenty-five thousand ratepayers signed the demand before it was won.

(2) A mass demand for which fifty thousand signatures were collected in Sheffield to prevent a threatened increase of rating assessments.

Both actions were won within two months of commencement, and it was at Sheffield that the procedure known as automatic canvassing was first operated.

The spontaneous demand which was crystallised and directed by a few social creditors in Sheffield was a local manifestation of a nation-wide demand for the prevention of an increase in rating assessments. It happened, therefore, that this startling initial success of the application of certain simple but fundamental principles to a proposition which was the focus of a very aroused electorate, was the signal for social creditors in all parts of the country during ensuing months to devote their attention to similar situations in their own localities, equipped with an admirable example to which they could refer all doubters.

Victory was not long in coming. The British Government yielded:—

Parliament, December, 1937:

Mr. Shinwell: "In order to reassure owners of small dwelling houses, will the right honorable gentleman say categorically that there will be no increase [in rating assessments in the Quinquennial Revaluation of property] and that their apprehensions are unfounded?"

Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister of Health: "No, Sir, I shall certainly say nothing of the kind. It is a matter for the assessment committees. . . ."

Parliament, February, 1938:

The Minister of Health told the House of Commons that revaluation of property for local taxation is to be postponed for two years, and he read a letter from the Central Valuation Committee, which said: "We have had under consideration the position which has arisen by reason of the pressure now being put upon local authorities in some parts of the country with the object of dissuading them from carrying out the duty laid upon them by Parliament in the Rating and Valuation Acts, 1925-37, of making a third new valuation list

which shall be in accord with the provisions of those Acts. *The Committee are of opinion that while some local authorities will resist the pressure others may succumb to it. The Committee feel, having regard to the number of representations which have been made legislation should be introduced to provide for the postponement of the coming into operation of the third new valuation lists under the Act of 1925 until 1st April, 1941.*"

Since the occurrence of the first successful major Local Objective actions at Sheffield and Belfast there have been other successes independent of the National Assessment victory. The most notable have been:

(1) Belfast — prevention of a threatened increase of 4d. on the local rates in February, 1938;

(2) Gateshead—reduction of 6d. in a threatened increase of 1/6 on the rates, March, 1938;

(3) Northampton — prevention of increase in assessments in March, 1938, after the Government had excluded this town from the general postponement of revaluation of property;

(4) Poole—prevention of 1d. increase in the rates in February, 1938;

(5) Belfast—prevention of extension of the city boundaries which would have been accompanied by an increase in the local rates in August, 1938;

(6) Portsmouth—prevention of 1/- increase in the local rates in March, 1939.

All of these were campaigns which established the sovereign power of the electorate *if that power is adequately exercised*. All of them were for objectives of the feasibility of which the electorate were previously conscious. All of them were based upon a measure of that spontaneous support of the public which in the jargon of social creditors is known as "steam."

This period of what is known as Local Objective action terminated "officially" for social creditors at the end of February, 1938, with the successful conclusion of the nation-wide campaign for the prevention of an increase in assessments. March, 1938, marked the commencement of activities in a more advanced phase of the battle, for which the special knowledge and experience of all willing social creditors was essential.

In March, 1938, the campaign for the objective lower rates and assessments with no decrease in social services was commenced. This campaign has one

important feature in common with Local Objective campaigns. This being that it is based on a consistent *emotional* reaction of the public to the objective, i.e., "steam." But it differs in another very important feature. This is that the public is not *previously* convinced as to the practicability of the objective. The technical proficiency that is required therefore by the organisers of this campaign is of a much higher order than was the case with Local Objectives, as campaign managers of the L.R.D.A.'s will have experienced.

It was evident from the start that the lack of conviction among ratepayers as to the practicability of the objective would make the mobilisation of a demand a much more difficult matter than was the case with Local Objective campaigns. Furthermore, in that special class which might be termed the "organised" ratepayers who occupied all the positions in the executive and committees of orthodox ratepayers' associations there was, to put it kindly, downright disbelief. In Local Objective campaigns it had often been possible to induce something like right action from these bodies. But in this new campaign, not only was this not to be the case, but in most cases noisy opposition took the place of support.

The author's first article written after appointment to the secretaryship of the advisory organisation, the U.R.A.A. which the background of success made it possible to form and the new and more difficult campaign circumstances rendered necessary, was to recommend campaigners to form new organisations to be devoted to the single objective of the campaign, rather than endeavour to influence orthodox organisations from within, which it was recognised would be a waste of time.

During the first few months of this campaign approximately two hundred and fifty thousand explanatory leaflets were distributed. These leaflets were directed to building up a knowledge of certain cardinal FACTS which, if widely enough known, would crystallise the minds of a large section of the public into a conviction that the objective of the campaign is practicable. May 17th, 1938, marked a high point in this preliminary educative work, for on that day and the two or three days immediately following it some fifty public meetings were held to drive the FACTS home to the public. Many of them were very well attended.

The very real progress which has

been made in the campaign since that date is difficult to describe, because only a small part shows on the surface. In some seventy-five cities or towns it has at different times been worked. In about fifty of these places action of some kind is still in progress. But the real progress is in the hardening support of thousands of ratepayers in the more advanced towns, the attention which hundreds of councillors are being compelled to give to it, and the increased proficiency and confidence of many campaigners. Already recognition of the facts coupled with a resolve to forward the ratepayers' demand has been the subject of resolutions passed by a county council, an urban district council and a rural district council in Ireland.

The focus of effort at the present stage is to compel similar action from council after council. Each additional testimony thus provided will raise the prestige and attacking power of the "besiegers" and undermine the resistance of the "besieged", and with each addition the MOMENTUM and tempo of action will increase geometrically, until eventually the MASS of demand will outweigh the subversive forces behind the resistance of Parliament.

Thus far have social creditors reached in the battle for Freedom in Security. Success in the present campaign will result in the first inroad into the Monopoly Credit being made for the benefit of the people. Once that first foothold is established there will be for some distance a comparatively wide and easy road to travel. But this is not the place to discuss difficult issues of another character which will have to be confronted in the future. As advance gives way to further advance, however, the emphasis of action will change from the enlargement of peoples' consciousness as to the power they possess to the enlargement of peoples' consciousness in regard to results which are both desirable to them as well as practicable.

Here I will interpose a brief reference to other U.R.A.A. activities. Notable among these have been the No Compulsory Billeting campaign, which had to rely for its power upon a small but very indignant section of the public who were alive to dangers and discomforts to which the Government billeting scheme will inevitably give rise.* The campaign was carried on mainly in rural districts against tre-
* That these criticisms were well-founded has been manifest since the scheme has been put into practice.

mendous odds, and did not have the benefit of seasoned social creditor campaigners to guide it locally. It succeeded, however, in compelling the Government to pass legislation for the construction of fifty camps, involving the expenditure of £1,000,000.

Mention should also be made of what may be called anti-war activities, the most important of which was the distribution of the "Warn Europe" memorandum. It is almost impossible to measure the effect this has had. It was, however, distributed widely in influential quarters, and as an immuniser to rash actions and war propaganda no doubt it has played a useful part. It certainly caused widespread interest—30,000 copies were distributed in New South Wales, for instance, within three weeks of its arrival there.

Small social creditor-cum-U.R.A.A. forces have also been engaged in connection with the Old Age Pensions campaign, and a definite effect in the right direction in which that campaign is being conducted has been caused. There is good reason to think that the influence of these small forces may grow considerably.

There can be described already among a growing public the glimmering of a recognition that a new and unique service organisation exists to help them. True, it is there only in embryo, but as it succeeds in engendering among the public a consciousness of power and purpose, it will grow in prestige and it will grow in size—only, however, as it succeeds in doing this. As the prestige of this civil service for policy grows so will its power to awaken the public multiply. Its success will depend upon its ability to keep just ahead of the public in a line with their desires—but not too far ahead.

EVACUATION PROBLEMS

Mothers and children who were evacuated from London to reception areas are still returning to their homes, despite the Board of Education advice to the contrary.

Mr. L. B. Densham, chief billeting officer of Trowbridge, knew of at least 50 mothers and their children who had left for home during the last day or two.

"The majority of those who are remaining are very good," he said, "but it is imperative that something should be done about the cases which are far from

satisfactory."

It has been announced that investigation is to be made into complaints from the reception areas of the uncleanness and general bad conduct of some of Birmingham's evacuees.

Other evacuees have been so determined to get home that they set off walking the hundred miles or so.

Evacuees blackberrying: voice from the bushes: "Stan, I've got *eight*."
Stan: "O.K. Carry on London."

The Minister of Health has informed the National Camps Corporation, who are building the camps for evacuees provided for in the recent Camps Act, that, in the present circumstances, the camps should be completed without delay. Two of the camps are on the point of being opened and 25 are under construction.

Another problem arising from the widespread evacuation from the towns is that of the landladies, who, having no lodgers, are in a very bad way.

With the scattering of London University students, the transference of medical schools and hospitals, and the closing of parts of the British Museum, many boarding-house and apartment keepers in the Bloomsbury district of London are threatened with ruin.

Some whose weekly overhead expenses are between £10 and £15 now have an income of £3 or £4. Others have lost all their lodgers.

The landladies have organised themselves and local M.P.s have been asked to raise the question of their plight in the House of Commons and to receive a deputation.

Many landladies have sunk all their capital in these businesses, and seem to be in danger of losing all their savings.

Some of them are faced with a rent of £350, rates amounting to £160, and an empty house. Even if they survive the war period, many of them will have heavy debts.

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THE POLICY OF THE JEWISH RACE

There is no problem the solution of which is more vital to civilisation than the "Jewish Problem." The Jewish race is unique: its members seem to have behaved with consistency throughout thousands of years.

The nature of the results produced by this behaviour forms the policy of the race, which is the expression in practice of its philosophy; and the effect of that policy on other peoples is what has built up the "Jewish Question."

This is the second of a series of articles giving an account of the relations of Jewry with some other cultures. It is taken largely from Jewish sources, and therefore presents the policy of the Jewish race according to its own records.

5. JESUS, SON OF MAN

Under the title of "Jesus of Nazareth," you will find the following in the *Jewish Encyclopaedia*:

"His life, though indirectly of so critical a character, had very little direct influence on the course of Jewish history and thought.

"It is difficult to decide the question whether Jesus contemplated a permanent organisation to carry out his ideas. The whole tendency of his work was against the very idea of organisation . . . and his evident belief in an almost immediate reconstruction of the whole social and religious order would tend to prevent any formal arrangements for a new religious organization . . .

"The opposition between his followers and the 'world' or settled and organized conditions of society would also seem to imply that those who were to work in his spirit could not make another world of their own with the same tendency to conventionality and spiritual red tape.

"On the whole it may be said that he did not make general plans, but dealt with each spiritual problem as it arose . . .

"He was content to let the influence of his own character work upon the persons immediately surrounding him, and that they should transmit his influence silently and without organisation, working by way of heaven, as his parable puts it."

In relating the history of his life the *Jewish Encyclopaedia* says:

"After reading his diatribes against the Pharisees, the Scribes and the rich it is hardly to be wondered at that they were concerned in helping to silence him."

And then follows the well-known story of how the priestly class brought to silence the man from Nazareth:

"Jerusalem at this stage appears to have been in a very unsettled state. An attempted revolution seems to have broken out under one Jesus bar Abbas . . . it appears to have been the custom of Pontius Pilate to come up to Jerusalem each year at Passover for the purpose of checking any revolt that might break out at that period, recalling the redemption of Israel."

And now the small caravan of some twenty persons approach the city, and are met by the multitudes:

"As far as can be judged his reception was as much a surprise to Jesus as it was to his followers . . . this would appear to have been on the tenth Nisan, when, according to the law, it was necessary that the pascal lamb should be purchased.

"In making the purchase of the lamb a dispute appears to have arisen between Jesus's followers and the moneychangers who arranged for such purchases, and the latter were, at any rate for that day, driven from the Temple precincts.

"The act drew public attention to Jesus* who, during the next few days, was asked to define his position towards the conflicting parties in Jerusalem.†

"He seemed especially to attack the emoluments of the priestly class, which accordingly asked him by what authority he had interfered with the sacrosanct arrangements of the Temple.

"In a somewhat enigmatic reply he placed his own claim . . . on popular support.

"To a scribe asking him (in the spirit of Hillel) to what single commandment the whole law could be reduced, he answered: 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.'

"He made it clear that he had no sympathy with Nationalistic aspirations of the common people, though they had welcomed him under the impression that he was about to realize their hopes.§

"This change of popular sentiment cleared the way for the priestly class . . . it would appear that they determined to seize him before the Feast of the Passover, when the danger of an outbreak would be at its greatest height, and when it would be impossible for them to hold a court."

"On what grounds Jesus was arrested is not quite clear. Even if he had claimed to be Messiah he would have committed no crime according to Jewish law.

"Nothing corresponding to a trial took place, though it was by the action of the priests that Jesus was sent before Pontius Pilate.

"Two of his judges are mentioned; Joseph Caraphas and Annas, his father-in-law. Annas had been deposed from high-priesthood by Valerius Gratus, but he clearly retained authority and some prerogatives of the high priest, as most of those who succeeded him were relatives of his, and he may well have intervened in a matter that touched so nearly the power of the priests.

"In handing over their prisoner to the procurator Pontius Pilate, the Jewish officials refused to enter the pretorium as being ground forbidden to the Jews. They thereby, at any rate, showed their confidence in the condemnation of Jesus by the Roman power."

6. JERUSALEM and the 'ROMAN' POWER

Jews have lived in Rome for over two thousand years, longer than in any other European city.

At the beginning of the Christian era they were established in organized communities in most of the Mediterranean countries.

Several Romans adopted Jewish customs, and some

* But Jesus had already, as we have been shown, been the object of the public's attention at his entrance into Jerusalem.

† Cf. The modern: are you a Fascist or a Communist?

§ But who had given the common people that impression and who had arranged the welcome?

were converted to Judaism. The Jews on the other hand retain to this day much in the ceremonial that is directly traceable to habits and customs prevalent in the Roman republic.

"Under Nero, the Jews of Rome had a comparatively peaceful time owing to the favourable attitude of the Empress Popæa Sabina."

"Judaism at Rome was now put at the footing of a privileged religion and the *fiscus judaicus* was now levied for the benefit of the Jupiter Kapitolinus."

The Jewish leaders found that the time had finally come for making Rome the centre of Judaism (a modern parallel is the shifting of the centre of gravity from Frankfort on the Main to New York). For the execution of these aims they, once more, resorted to the "Roman Power":

"During the siege of Jerusalem they [i.e., the Jewish leaders or Elders] won by the betrayal of the Jewish cause the favour of the Roman conqueror and were subsequently entrusted by the Imperial Government with

the administration of Palestine. Moreover, with the sack of Jerusalem and the death of the patriotic leaders the common people found themselves utterly dependent, in spiritual as well as in civil matters, on these same self-styled societies of the learned*."

"After the war [conquest of Judea by Vespasian and Titus] the Jewish community in Rome increased rapidly."

Also quite a number of Jews became 'converted' to Christianity in the first decades of our era:

"A considerable number of Jews who had become Christians received the Apostle Paul in Puteoli (61) and Rome with due formalities."

This meeting of the 'cleverest' of the companions of Jesus with the emissaries of the Judaic priesthood is significant as it marks the beginning of an exchange of opinion between the representatives of the New and the Old Religion which soon resulted in the establishment of the institution known as the Roman Catholic Church. B. J.

* L. Fry: "Waters Flowing Eastward", p. 20.

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Will social crediters with a good knowledge of market-gardening or small-holdings kindly communicate with the Director of Information at the office of The Social Crediter?

(continued from page 5)

bring our subconscious into harmony with our conscious mind, and that is something unknown to many, and must help us; but, of course, births are painful. Social crediters are being born; to leave the mass and become an individual is painful, confusing and bewildering. We have to grope in a new world, the world of the free, in a world determined to enslave mankind."

As has been said, this is a war between war-makers and war-makers; but also between peacemakers and war-makers as well.

There are two wars going on and the second is the more important. And I believe that if we go on undeviatingly, keeping to what we know, we shall find that we are not unhappy. B. M. P.

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